



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 31st. 1898.

NUMBER 22

## WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

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*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery

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Sole agents for the Portland Cement manufactured by J. B. White & Brothers, London, England.  
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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

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The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gonorrhea and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents low fevers with children. It is also a valuable relief for women during menstruation and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of Knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M.D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

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LIPTON'S Hams.

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## Insurance.

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,067 of  
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Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Canaan—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topocka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,300,000 (£2,500,000), having received (the respective premium amounting to \$100,000 (£15,250)).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Fire and Marine.

Capital .. .. £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Block &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

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2, Rua General Canaan—1st floor.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

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No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

## LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

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Reserve fund .. .. £67,555

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março.

## BRITISH &amp; FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £1,328,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

## GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 .. £12,984,532  
Authorized Capital .. .. 3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital .. .. 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

7, Rua da Quitanda.

## Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 3 p. m., returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lacerdú:

Central Railway São Paulo express to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Júiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central Station daily at 6 a. m. and 3 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Rio de Janeiro.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:30 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Barrage leaves the Petropolis at 4 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Maracá. Passenger train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station Central railway at 7 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., on all land route passengers should take the suburban trains at the Central Railway Station at 6:25 a. m. and 4:40 p. m. to connect with Petropolis train.

Returning from Petropolis, the "barra" train leaves at 7:20 a. m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "land" train leaves at 5 a. m. and 3:20 p. m.

On Sundays and holidays the barra leaves the Petropolis at 7 a. m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p. m., giving excursions about as follows in Petropolis.

Nova Friburgo:

Barrage leaves the Praça das Marinhais at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 3 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the "barra" train. Return train leaves S. Antonio do Maracá, returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:55 p. m. daily, and at 6 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Maracá at 1:15 p. m. Return leaves Rio at 7:30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:30 a. m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave S. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 12 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 a. m. and 9:30 a. m., and 1:30 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the trains are: ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:30, 5:30 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half fare on the summit.

N.B.—Travellers will oblige by notifying Railor of any changes in the foregoing details that may be experienced and at which no public announcements have been made by the Railway authorities.

## Official Directory.

C. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, Charles Page Bryan, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí opposite Custom House, Petropolis, EDWIN C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 95, Rua 1º de Março, EDWARD SEBASTIAN, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí opposite Custom House, WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday (except on the 1st of June) at twelve o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church (kindly lent) Largo do Catete. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVING CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain, 65 Rua do Aqueducto.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.

Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 4 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays, 7 p. m. Wednesdays, 7 p. m. Prayers, Sunday, 11 a. m. at Fabrica Carioea, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WILDERBEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 18, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de São Antonio. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

Caixa 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RINCHUELO.—No. 234, Rua d'Anna Xery, Rôdaço do Rinchuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN D. NASH, Pastor.

Primary school in the church building.

## Professional Directory.

Dr. William Freeseick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Canaan. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to PROF. L. MACIELL, Rua do Ouvidor, No. 95.

Dr. Haverburg, Physician and acconcher. Residence: 80, Rua 1º de Março. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialized in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d'Alfama—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—In sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 31, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 10 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President. Thomas L. da Costa, General Secretary. R. A. W. Slon, Hon. Treasurer.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

The so-called "White" scheme for harbor works at Valparaíso, Chile, has been submitted by the Chilean government to a naval commission, and if the report is favorable, the beginning of this extensive undertaking will soon be witnessed. It provides for a breakwater 5,330 ft. long, estimated to cost \$5,000,000. The scheme also includes custom house, warehouses, light houses, the formation of 200,000 square metres of land, with space for docks, workshops and an arsenal. The harbor will have a width of 1,300 ft. for the whole length of the breakwater, with a minimum depth of 27 1/2 ft. The total cost is estimated at \$15,000,000.

The constitutional date for the assembling of congress in ordinary session is the first of June, and as there are several matters of importance just now on the tapis, it has been deemed advisable by the President and his advisers to anticipate the usual time of assembling by convoking congress forthwith to an extraordinary session. For this purpose, the council of state will be asked to-day to give its consent to a decree for the convocation of congress to an extraordinary session. Among the matters to be submitted to Congress is the everlasting boundary question with Argentina. It is understood that the government have arrived at the conclusion that if the delimitation of the boundary in Patagonia is left to the commissioners there is little, if any, probability of the question being definitely settled within a reasonable period of time. It is proposed, therefore, at least report says so, by the Chilean government that the two countries shall state at once what they consider to be their respective boundaries in the territory referred to, and that the question shall then be submitted, without any further delay, to the arbitration for final decision. If the proposal should be received by the Argentine government in the same spirit as it is made, the boundary question may be considered as gone as settled. In connection with the Argentine question an important occurrence took place in Santiago, on Saturday afternoon. On that day the Argentine boundary commissioners arrived by train from the south. He was met at the station by the Argentine minister, and the pair left in a coach for the centre of the city. On leaving the station the coach was followed by a crowd vociferating in their cries against the commissioner. A force of mounted police dispersed the crowd, and the government household to order and order, which have been accepted, and the matter has ended. Another matter to be submitted to congress will be the proposal with Peru for the settlement of the Arica and Tacna question.—*Chilian Times*, May 11.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

Mr. Charles R. Thursby is working the Rosario municipality "from the scratch" by providing the money that is owing to the foreign holders of its bonds. That dormant and indifferent corporation could not be made to see the necessity of paying its debts, but it was able to subscribe to the patriotic loan, and to other things of no moment. Mr. Thursby has therefore obtained an order for an embargo to be placed upon all the sources of the municipality's income, and the sum of £10,112 has been realised for the bondholders. This is certainly not a creditable state of things for the second city of the republic.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The Review of Buenos Aires (May 21) says of the Victoria Convalescent Home, which was founded in commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee: "For the first time for a long while, if not indeed since its foundation, it allows a surplus on the year's working. But the committee very properly remark that too much must not be built upon this, as the ordinary income amounted to about \$6,700, against an ordinary expenditure of about \$10,500. The income from the past year was handsomely augmented by the proceeds of the Diamond Jubilee Ball, in which the Convalescent Home officials rather farcically allowed a surplus on the year's working. So large an addition to the ordinary income as \$1,900 cannot always be looked for, and additional expenditure is called for if the Home is to be kept in good order. The number of patients admitted during the year, 206, is the largest recorded since the opening of the Home."

This remarkable organization (The Salvation Army) held a public meeting in London last month, at which Mr. Herbert Gladstone presided, while Sir Walter Besant and others spoke. It was then stated that the purely social work of the Army had an income of £139,000 of which only £13,000 was drawn from the outside public, the remainder being the regular income of the branch. This is indeed a wonderful result, and even in Buenos Aires, where the Army is very much an exotic, the work it has accomplished in the face of many difficulties is remarkable. The report for 1897 which has been issued shows that the income of the social branch was \$9000, of which \$5000 was earned by the Shelter itself. When a history of British institutions in Buenos Aires comes to be written, it will not be forgotten that the Salvation Army officers, arriving here when themselves entirely ignorant of the country and its language, accomplished what British societies had failed to do, and in the dark depression of 1891 were able to house the poor whom the British and American Benevolent Society was willing to help if it could. Since that time the Army and the Society have maintained friendly relations, in which each has helped the other, and the poor of Buenos Aires have profited.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—According to the latest balance-sheet and report of the Banco Mercantil del Paraguay, the bank seems to do a large business. Its capital is \$1,000,000 deposits and accounts current stand at \$2,575,515 and discounts \$2,135,076, with \$1,200,000 cash in hand. The reserve fund now represents 12 per cent. of the capital and the shareholders get a dividend of 16 per cent., after deductions for doubtful debts.

It was reported in Rosario yesterday that the Santa Fe government was about to order the liberation of the Swiss colonists, who took part in the lynching of the bandits, the bananas Morsivo brothers, and who were recently re-arrested. The extortionate procedure by which the poor colonists in question have been practically ruined would make a Turk blush, and although their liberation will never remove the stain which has been thrown on the administration of justice in those quarters by the shameful treatment to which they and their friends have been subjected, it may after all serve to show that the new government recognizes the danger which such procedure entitles.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

One of the few faithful presentations we have seen in the language of the country, of the Argentine attitude on the Cuban question has reached us in the form of a pamphlet by Dr. R. Wilmar. The writer speaks very strongly on the subject, and maintains that the action of Argentina has been unworthy at their past struggles for freedom, or of their present state of civilization. The conduct of Spain in Cuba, he says, is hardly worthy of her darkest days; for this Spain herself is not so much to blame as her enormously strong official classes. Again, the action of the United States in regard to Cuba is on the same basis as her attitude towards Venezuela, which was formerly approved in most Argentine circles. Argentina then looked forward to a conflict in which John Bull might get the worst of it, yet they now bound on a weaker nation to seek her ruin at the hands of the powerful country that was to help John Bull. In a stinging paragraph, Dr. Wilmar explains the attitude of the Argentine press by pointing out that while there are perhaps twenty Cubans in Argentina there are some 20,000 Spaniards, from whom the press has received liberal support in the form of subscriptions and advertisements. Hence the singular fact that Spaniards are openly allowed to recruit for the loyalist army, and hold demonstrations which narrowly approach a breach of neutrality. We are glad that some one has been found to say so much. For Spain herself Dr. Wilmar has nothing but sympathy; for the Cubans nothing but reproaches. And for Cuba he advocates freedom.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

In the columns of our contemporary *El Diario* of 11th inst. we have read a telegram from Rosario which tells us that, as the fire insurance companies have refused to contribute voluntarily to the support of the local fire brigade, a special tax is to be imposed upon them with the object of forcing them to do so. Argentine authorities, national, provincial, and municipal, appear to think that insurance companies are veritable gold mines, the magnificent profits of which are far gone whenever money is needed for any purpose whatever. Enormous guarantees, crushing "patentes" and exorbitant taxes upon premiums, are not sufficient to satisfy the greed of the various governments that rule us, and the insurance companies are now to be called upon to support such purely municipal institutions as fire brigades. Surely there is no trade or profession in the Argentine republic so cruelly and disproportionately lurching as that of insurance, when followed by foreigners. With patents ranging from \$200 to \$500 annually in each province; with the national impost of 10 per cent of gross income; with the province of Santa Fe endeavouring to exact further so-called guarantees in its own worthless bonds, and other provinces threatening to follow suit, surely these companies are sufficiently bagged without any special taxes to support fire brigades. If the municipality of Rosario pretends to compel insurance companies to support the fire brigade, it would be the merest justice for that body to first compel all property holders in that city, including themselves, to take out policies of insurance in one or other of the companies.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, May 21.

—The coal strike is still rampant in England and it would appear that stocks here will run short before the month is gone. The Argentine government is not best off in regard to supplies, but then this government does not often move its ships about so very much, so that this circumstance ought not to make much difference.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

The people of the United States are in the main in the right, and the people of Spain in the main in the wrong. There have doubtless been grave newspaper exaggerations in the accounts published in the New York press of the steps taken by Spain in order to crush the insurrection in its great western possession. But, allowing for all these exaggerations, the fact remains that the situation in Cuba has for years past been an intolerable one. We do not pretend to foretell the course of this unhappy war; but, at least, there cannot be any doubt that it is being waged by the United States for a good end, and that the Americans must in consequence enjoy our best wishes for their ultimate success.—*The Speaker*, London.

## Banks.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital ..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up ..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund ..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
10, Rua da Alfândega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
 Messrs. Muller Prévost & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,  
 Hambf., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. J. H. Birenberg, Gussler & Co.,  
 HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Grand Broen & Co., GENOA.

## BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
 1887 by the Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft  
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.  
(Cidade dos Reis)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos  
(Cidade dos Reis) (Cidade dos Reis)

Draws on:

Direction der Deutsche  
 Gesellschaft Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Sohne, Frankfurt a. M.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
 and correspondents  
 in all countries

England.....  
 Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London.  
 Wm. Bramble & Sons & Co., London.

France.....  
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
 Paris, Paris.  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 De Neufville & Co., Paris.

Portugal.....  
 Banco, Lisbon & Açores and corres-  
 pondents.

and any other countries  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,  
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Authorized by Decree No. 941, of 17th October, 1894.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . " 1,000,000

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## IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Well, as I was saying when I was interrupted last week, my elongated friend left me standing in the Largo da Carioca while he induced some vender of the soothing weed to break the law established by the powers that be and sell him cigarettes. I was shocked at the depravity he displayed in that regard, the lack of due observance of the duties of a foreigner in a great republic which protects him and gives him his daily bread after a hard struggle for it; at the bad example he was showing to law-abiding Brazilians in trying to dodge the doubtless well-planned rules laid down for their government and inducing them to do likewise. It was almost as bad as running a private still and producing poteen that had never seen the eye of a gauger on an Irish hillside to the great prejudice of Her Majesty the Queen, her crown and dignity. It was immoral in conception, and in execution it was risky. But then, where are the eyes of the law? Where are the police? I have been in Rio for some weeks now, and I can lay my hand on my heart and conscientiously swear that I have never yet seen a policeman on duty in the street. There are, of course, for I have seen them at Cashley's fire, but never a vestige of one have I seen doing a beat or lounging at fixed-point duty. If street duty comes within the range of their services, then they are past masters in the art of being around the corner when I am about. There seems to be but little fear of the police finding out a furtive deal in tobacco on the Lord's Day. Merely to test the point, for my own information don't you know, and without wishing to break any law—I'd scorn the notion myself—and without any decided hankering after a smoke, I turned into a little store I wot of, where I sometimes lubricate my throttle on a dry and dusty day. The proprietor gave me the brew he knows I favor, and on asking him for a packet of cigarettes, he went through a whole pantomime of unnecessary action. He stared me full in the face and pondered. Then he made a dart for the door and looked long and earnestly up and down the street. He darted back and looked me in the face once more to see if he could trust me. He evidently found me true to the core, true as steel, «a phœnix, a griffin, a very uncommon 'un, in fact an unparalleled smoking phenomenon.» He rushed to an inner room and returned with one hand in his trouser pocket. He went to the door and whistled with a beautiful assumption of indifference to all but the sublime principles of rectitude. He peered to right, he peered to left, he also peered around about him, and then with a white scared face came sidling towards me and, with a rapid motion that would have done credit to a lizard catching a fly, he transferred a packet of cigarettes from his left hand trouser pocket into my right palm.

There was so much fuss and feathers on the part of that peddling miscreant over the purchase and delivery of a poor paltry packet of cigarettes on a Sunday, that I made a mental note to buy two packets on Saturday in future, and avoid such heart-searching and police-spying pantomimes. The shopkeeper made me some whispered communication which I did not understand for the most part, but what little I grasped was to the effect that he had risked incurring a penalty of a hundred milreis solely to oblige a stranger with a good complexion like mine. But I could not talk to that man; my contempt for him was too great and my knowledge of Portuguese too small. He was a law-breaker. On the slightest temptation, he fell. He had broken those Brazilian laws that he as a Brazilian should have been ready to uphold, sustain and defend with his very life if necessary. But I had found what I wanted. The eyes of the law are always around the corner, just as I thought. My lofty citizenry had not yet returned from his illegal and debasing quest, and I must pass the time somehow or other without leaving the Largo. I would prep

around the corner and surprise the Argus-eyed limb of the law. I did, stealthily, furtively, but yet in a way not to excite suspicion. But it was all of no use—the guardian of the peace, of life and property was around some other corner. There was a modesty, an efficiency, a high degree of training worthy of the warmest admiration! It was a pity I could not leave my trysting place, or I would have tracked that braw Brazilian bobby to his lair.

The only alternative to kicking my heels together was to examine the groups in the thronged space, and these were curious enough. Unique of its kind was the industry pursued by two stalwart and solemn Neapolitans who ministered to the wants of a thirsty and sweet-toothed public by purveying the fresh juice of the sugar cane drawn direct from the wood, pure and unadulterated in the sight of all men. No deception there. You were allowed to see two metres of unripe sugar cane passed between the crushing rollers propelled by one-Nap power; you could hear for yourself the pure and limpid juice drip, drip into the tin reservoir prepared for its reception at the base of the machine; you could pay over the small sum of 100 reis and become entitled in your turn to a marvelously thick glassful of the brew. I didn't. I had just had a bottle of beer, and I feared the two wouldn't mix well. But I watched those who did, and joined complacently in their joy as they drew a long breath after the first mighty pull, sucked their lips and slyly licked them with their tongues as their eyes rolled slowly heavenward in ecstatic appreciation and heart-felt thanksgiving. A second pull, a long drawn sigh that it was all gone, and they too were gone with happy thoughts of nectar and ambrosia. Only to be succeeded by another group of thirsty bibbers who went all unconsciously through the same performance. Happy souls with simple tastes that know not mountain dew! Happy Naps, who scoop in coins which bring you nearer day by day to the sunny slopes of Castellamare! I mean to have a drink of *caldo de assaçu* myself some day—some day when I have a raging thirst, and the cafés are closed, and the big brass taps and the troughs are dry; when I shall be in a thoroughly fit frame of mind and body to appreciate it as it deserves, in fact.

A half-right turn and four paces from the sugar-cane-squeezer, and I passed a glass *araxé* fearfully and wonderfully made, in exact imitation of that in which Pedro Álvares Cabral discovered the River of January, but a *araxé* modernised with a fighting-top of enlarged proportions, perforated not to hold shells—no fighting-top is—but *does* in packets, *does* more deadly to the rising generation, than *granadas* to the risen *Lib sap*, and more so than the sap of the sugar-cane.

By-your-left, front, ten paces, and I was outside a listening crowd, all ears. Was it a phonograph, a something-or-the-other-graph that was discoursing an anything-but-lovely sweet strain in the English tongue to the refrain of, in Cockney accents, «I don't mind efu do?» I've heard those in Buenos Aires, and I haven't felt particularly well next morning in consequence. But «nothing listen, nothing know» is my motto, as the motto of the Anglo-Saxon race is «Do or die and be dashed to you!» (Please Mr. Editor, as a great favor, allow me to express my feelings with two more dashes!) (Thanks awfully!) so much obliged. Hope it's no inconvenience? You see I didn't want to set up my tiny little tin-pot motto against that of the Anglo-Saxon race. But don't mistake me! The day the Anglo-Saxon race set its motto against mine, that day the Anglo-Saxon race will have to look out for squalls, and don't you forget it! But as I was going to say, I put my ears with the others, and couldn't hear a sound, till I found a crack in the crowd and put my ear to that. Fairly—more faintly much than tells the evening chime—I heard the

twang of a guitar, not sweetly twanged in tune. I heard a voice raised in song—a Portuguese melody, evidently—that made me weep while all others laughed. It brought back the happy days gone by when, young and free from thought and care and trouble, I rode Neddy, and Neddy is dead these years. With old remembrances crowding on ever, I dried my eyes with a clean cotton pocket-handkerchief, and put my ears again to the crack. But the tune had changed, and so had the voice. The voice of long ago was still, and there was a wild, weird skirl which would have pierced the air and made the welkin ring, had not all the sound been swallowed by the open mouths that drank it in and the eager ears that absorbed it. There was just enough reached the tympanum of my ear to make it tingle fitfully—only that and nothing more—which probably caused the general exclamation that ensued. Two others—singers both, God save the mark!—took up the strain, strophe and antistrophe, a cracked fiddle under a blanket and a screeching caterwaul that was lost on the high, high C—and I fled, while heedless of me, the happy listeners roared again in giddy mirth. But I fled—blindly, recklessly, incontinently, precipitately fled! I fled and fell—fell into the capable arms of Goliath. He asked not why this thusness? Why this unseemly precipitation? He merely remarked with his tarnation Anglo-Saxon-plus-Yankee phlegm: "It's all right, old chap, I've got 'em. Dickens of a job, but I've got 'em. Now let's take the first bond for Copacabana. But, look here, I say, old chap, where did you come by that smoke?" That was just like the—Anglo-Saxon phlegm I abominate. Not a word of me, or my long waiting, or my experiences, or my pained feelings. Not a— But then I was only

—A. GRINGO.

From *The Graphic*.

#### THE AMERICAN CAUSE.

The determination of the United States to expel Spain from Cuba has not been arrived at with any undue precipitation. Indeed, if ever the intervention of one state in the affairs of another was justified, it is so in the case of the United States and Cuba.

People on this side of the Atlantic are so little in touch with the historical side of the Cuban question, and are so deeply interested in its more immediate aspects, that they form but an imperfect image of the real and terrible provocation suffered by the United States. They look upon Cuba as, perhaps, a somewhat retrograde colony, but still the colony of a civilized power. They see Spain full of a certain picturesque dignity, and resounding with plucky defiance of a foe infinitely stronger than herself, and they are inclined to think the action of this foe somewhat harsh.

To a great extent their sympathies are quickened by the pathetic picture of the excellent woman and her young son whose the chiefs of the Spanish state, and upon whose innocent heads the responsibility for the sins of others is being visited.

Unfortunately, all this does not get rid of the facts that the Cuban problem is one of the most hideous disgraces of the century, and that no well-ordered government suffering from contamination with it can permanently ignore it. In the first place Cuba is not merely a colony governed on comparatively retrograde principles. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that it is a piece of Armenia dropped into the new world. While all around it liberty flourishes, while it has seen the Spanish colonies on the mainland win their independence, and the British colonies in the same hemisphere granted the fullest rights of self-governing communities, it has been condemned to an administration little short of medieval.

Like the pashas of Armenia, its chief functionaries attain their positions by bribery and repay themselves by extortion. Except to drain it of its wealth the mother country does little for it. Scarcely a tenth of the area of the island is under cultivation, and many districts are actually less explored than the wilds of Central Africa. Until a few years ago it was governed by decree, and its governors were invested with authority which they rarely failed to use oppressively, and which generally they applied with revolting cruelty.

The rebellions which have thus been forced on the maddened natives—whites and black alike—have been repressed with a disregard for human life and amid horrors which many a Sultan might envy. During the first five years of the last rebellion under Cespedes the Spaniards admitted that they shot 45,200 prisoners, in addition to 13,600 Cubans killed in battle. That was the period of Valmaceda's bloody administration—scarcely more than twenty years ago—when the whole world cried shame on the Spaniards.

Cruelties of this kind naturally beget reprisals, and hence the mode of warfare to-day is on both sides little short of savagery. Eighty thousand men perished fighting in the 1868-78 rebellion, and during the civil war of the last three years over 100,000 lives have been sacrificed to this Cuban Melancholy. What been sacrificed to this Cuban Melancholy? European states would tolerate a condition of things like this at its own doors? Since 1819 the United States has been uninterruptedly occupied in policing the coast of Florida in order to prevent filibustering expeditions leaving for Cuba. During the whole of that period she has been plagued in various irritating ways by the disorders in the island—strained relations with Spain, diplomatic difficulties with other powers, excitement among her own population, injuries to trade, and so forth.

She has now determined to get rid of the nuisance. She has resolved to give peace to the island once and for all. Striking at the root of all the trouble, she has called upon the Spanish government to yield up the colony; it has so unmanfully administered. No one can blame her, and many will applaud her.

Military glory is not to be won by beating Spain, and it is not for that or even for an extension of her dominion that the United States will fight. Her object is to give peace and a stable government to a spot on the earth's surface which has scarcely known either the one or the other throughout its history. If wars are to be waged at all they should not be undertaken in a better cause.

WHAT is the object of the visit to Europe at one and the same time of the newly elected President and Vice President of Brazil? It is unusual for those who have just been chosen to fill the highest offices in a state to leave the country on a distant tour before the time of their election and that of their entering upon office that, naturally, all sorts of conjectures are being offered as to their motives. It is difficult, at the same time, to see how any of them can be true. For example, it is hardly credible that these gentlemen would undertake financial negotiations, whether the purpose be to raise fresh money or to induce the bondholders to agree to a scaling down of their interest. Brazil may be very anxious to get money, and she may have to scale down the interest, but the President and Vice President elect should negotiate for either purpose seems altogether out of the question. Similarly, it is not easy to believe that either or both gentlemen can have come to Europe with any political purpose. Neither has as yet any governmental position, and neither, therefore, could, of his own authority, enter into an agreement that would be binding upon anybody beyond himself. On the other hand, it is scarcely to be supposed that either would undertake a mission from an administration just coming to an end. But whatever may be the object for which they are both visiting Europe, we hope they will have a pleasant stay.—*The Statist*, May 7.

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Swiss macaroni.  
Finest Frankfurt sausages.  
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### Missing Friends.

DOUGLAS, John—of Liverpool, who left Liverpool for Rio de Janeiro the 10th March 1897. He was shortly after arrival employed on one of the railways leading from Rio.

FRANCIS, Antonio—Who left Rio for Victoria Australia in 1896 at 187. His widow is desirous of receiving news of his family which is supposed to be still resident in Rio.

CUNNINGHAM, William (engineer). The address is desired of his Widow who said to be now residing in Niteroi.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1898.

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The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

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On the line of Sylvestre railway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 10 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,

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## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

MAY 25.—The utter unreliability of the telegrams received to-day may be gauged by the fact that the New York papers of the 23rd are said to have published the news that the opposing fleets have met—point of meeting and result not stated. From London the Spanish fleet is reported defeated. From Madrid that the government ministerialists reserve about the encounter. The Havas telegram from New York reports Commodore Schley's squadron as seen off Santiago de Cuba. Another from London gives the united squadrons of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley as being in front of Havana with 19 ships of the line. Still another also from London says that the united fleets have received instructions to leave Key West and proceed to the immediate bombardment of Havana as Admiral Cervera's Spanish squadron has left Santiago de Cuba and is making for Havana. Yet an official telegram from Madrid says Admiral Cervera's fleet is still in Santiago.

## United States.

MAY 24.—Negotiations for the exchange of prisoners have been concluded. Jones, the correspondent, and Thrall, the artist, of the New York "World" will be set at liberty to-morrow.

Official notice has been given to the powers that Manila is in a state of blockade.

A rich landowner of Rhode Island has presented the government with a million dollars to buy a destroyer.

The "Oregon," "Maritima" and "Buffalo" (ex-"Nictitery") reached Key West to-day, having been delayed in Barbadoes awaiting orders.

5,000 volunteers who came from Canada are awaiting orders for Cuba in Tampa.

The British steamer "Roh" (which some days ago tried to leave Puerto Rico, was fired upon by the forts of San Juan and obliged to put back. Her captain has entered an energetic protest. This is likely to cause complications between the governments in London and Madrid.

The war-transport "Saint Louis" which took part in the last bombardment of Santiago de Cuba has returned to Key West to coal and undergo small repairs. The commanding was begun by the forts and the "Saint Louis" and "Wampatuck" replied with a lively fire until the batteries on shore ceased firing. There was no intention to bombard on the part of the American commander, and little importance can be attached to the affair.

MAY 25.—It is now known that the *Saint Louis* and *Wampatuck* after bombarding Santiago de Cuba exchanged shots with the forts of Guanamao, and cut the cable between the two places. They also cut one of the English cables between Santiago and Jamaica.

The communications between Marshal Blanco and his government are made by means of the other cable to Jamaica, (there are two) and by the cable of the French company from Santiago to Haiti, which has a cable to Curaçao and Caracas.

The New York *Herald* says that 7,000 Spanish troops are concentrated at La Linea, near Gibraltar, waiting for orders to embark.

By order of Minister Long, no ship of any nation can leave an American port with a cargo of coal unless guarantees are given that the coal will not be given to the Spaniards. The German steamer *Amrum*, loaded with coal for Vera Cruz has been detained in consequence of this order.

MAY 26.—Information of a boiler explosion on board the "Baltimore" has been received from Manila, but details have not come to hand.

The fleet of Admiral Cervera is reported in New York to be in Cienfuegos and not in Santiago de Cuba. Acting on the information that the Spanish fleet is blockaded in Santiago harbor, President McKinley has ordered General Miles to commence active operations in Cuba.

## Spain.

MAY 24.—The Spanish government is said to have purchased the German steamer "Havel", of 3,144 tons, which lately ran from New York to Bremen, from the Norddeutscher Lloyd.

It is now stated that the government has resolved after reconsideration of the question, to fit out a fleet of corsairs to prey on American commerce on the high seas.

(Here is a specimen Spanish telegram about the Cadiz squadron which was reported a fortnight as being ready, with banked fires, to put to sea, immediately Admiral Cervera arrived from Madrid to take charge. We give it in full and in a literal translation for the first and last time): "Announces itself newly that the squadron Spanish commanded by the Admiral Cervera will leave briefly this port, carrying its chief letter of private instructions, but until now are not fixed the day nor the hour of its parting and all leaves to suppose that will raise anchor from here suddenly, profiting itself of the night, to end of to avoid whatsoever manifestations by part of the population and to turn impossible any indiscretion by part of the mariners of the navy that it compose."

MAY 25.—Sr. Lopez Puigcerver, the retiring minister of finance, declares that a foreign loan for Spain is now impossible. He says the Bank of Spain must now make new

emissions of paper money and all the taxes imposed by the nation, including those on agriculture, must be increased twenty per cent to meet the expenses of the war. He will be succeeded as minister of finance by Sr. Canizales, the present minister of justice.

A telegram from Manila states that Dr. Kruger, the German consul there, after consultation with General Angusti, the governor of the island, wished to land provisions from the German war ships in the bay. On visiting Admiral Dewey to obtain his consent, he was sternly informed it could not be allowed. The German consul insisting, he was told that if any attempt were made to land provisions from the German ships of war, the American ships would open fire on them. The Admiral's firmness won the day.

MAY 26.—Sr. Sobral, ex naval attaché to the Spanish legation in Washington is actually in Madrid. (The reason Sr. Sobral's whereabouts have become of interest to the world that never heard of him before, is that telegrams are flying about from Key West announcing his capture there as a Spanish spy and declaring that he is to be shot out of hand.)

The Spaniards occupying the island of Correebar at the mouth of Manila bay, have been obliged to evacuate the position owing to want of ammunition and the proper means of defence.

A motion is before the Spanish Cortes to enable the government to make fresh fortifications in the neighborhood of Gibraltar in view of the belicose preparations attributed to the British.

The Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba, at a banquet given to Admiral Cervera, made a most enthusiastic speech in which he said Spain desired to see her glorious banner wave over the White House in Washington, and that Admiral Cervera's fleet would complete the glorious work by establishing the dominion of Spain over the high seas.

Sr. Sagasta is reported to have said in the course of an interview that it is improbable that a naval battle will take place in Cuban waters as Admiral Cervera has orders to remain in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba.

An insurrection against Spain, said to have been fomented by American agents, has broken out in the Caroline Islands, the natives committing all kinds of excesses.

From Manila it is reported that all the arms and ammunition landed by the Americans have been captured by the Spaniards.

## Great Britain.

MAY 24.—Commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's notable speech, the "St James Gazette" is of opinion that the words used were severely adequate in face of the announced alliance between France and Spain.

A Liverpool telegram says that it is known in that city that the French government has entered into negotiations with Spain for the purchase of the Canary Islands and has offered six millions sterling for them.

It is hard to believe that France would consider an alliance with a sinking power like Spain as a set off to an Anglo-American alliance. The two foregoing telegrams together seem to show that France is taking advantage of Spain's difficulties to use her as a cut-throat, to snatch a new coaling station on the eastern Atlantic for France before it falls into the power of the Americans.)

It is said in London that Sr. Lopez Puigcerver, the Spanish minister of finance, is about to resign as he is opposed to the new income tax proposed by the new Sagasta government.

In Jamaica, all the British officers on leave have been recalled to resume duty.

MAY 25.—Lord Wolsley considers it a mistake on the part of the United States to attempt to invade Cuba with untrained volunteers, unaccustomed to discipline. If this be done, he foresees that the Americans will suffer crushing defeats. At the same time he predicts that a time will come when the United States will be the dominant military power.

From Hong Kong comes the news that Admiral Montojo has asked for a court martial on his line of conduct which resulted in the loss of his fleet in Manila harbor.

The "Callao" is said to have surrendered to Admiral Dewey without having fired a shot.

## France.

MAY 25.—Sr. Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, who has just returned to Paris after refusing a seat in the new cabinet at Madrid, is charged with the negotiation of a loan of 250 millions of pesetas in France, guaranteed by the tobacco tax.

MAY 27.—The Paris edition of the New York *Herald* asserts that Admiral Montojo has been condemned to death.

It takes seven-league boots to overtake a lie, but, as far as our readers are concerned, we will start fair with this one and nail it. We have already published the fact that Montojo wished for a court-martial to judge his conduct, and that he was to be tried by court-martial. No officer capable of trying him exists in the Philippines, and he is still there as far as we know, not having been taken prisoner and having no means of getting away. He fought bravely on the testimony of his victors. It was no case of a similar nature to that of Admiral Ruyg, and there was no necessity to shoot him, *pour encourager les autres*. His real position as a witness on the day of Cavite is defined by a witness on his own side

in the following telegram which comes to hand on the same day as the above telegram from Paris. It runs as follows:—Telegrams received from Hong Kong say that the commander of the Spanish cruiser "Don Juan de Austria" destroyed in the engagement off Cavite, declares that the officers of the fleet fought without the slightest hope of victory, since they easily foresaw the consequences of a struggle carried on in such conditions. He says the Spanish officers wished to give battle on the high seas, but Admiral Montojo was opposed to this, preferring to offer battle where his squadron could be supported by the fire from the forts. The same officer says that all the Spanish ships were in bad condition. The "Don Antonio de Ulloa" had her engines broken down, the "Castilla" had sprung a bulwark, and of the crews of his own ship only two were fit for action. Under such conditions, the result was a foregone conclusion, and the greatest admiral that ever stepped a deck could not have avoided the defeat. We can admire courage even in an enemy, and honor the Spanish admiral for preferring to fight rather than surrender even against such fearful odds. (—Ed.)

Since the last telegrams we have given, there has been nothing new except manufacturing *canards* about a battle that has not yet taken place. We will not reproduce them. In view of so would be to offer an insult to the commonsense of our readers, and to pay a poor compliment to ourselves. We have stated the case in another column. The one solid fact that remains evident is that the clerical world on the tip of its excitement to learn the result of the naval battle which cannot now be long deferred.

## THE "LIMITED" GUY.

## PART II.

## BANK CASHIERS AND THEIR PAY.

On reflection it occurs to me that the few stochastically and often times—*surely better did* which I ventured to make last week under this head, might seem to suggest that the practice of scientific staff starvation was peculiar to British limited companies. But this is not so. The "Limited" Guy is the same in every country. *Cadaver non animatus moritur*. One sees him at work even here in S. Paulo. Take the case of S. Paulo bank cashiers—*the* *guy*—for example, and imagine how he would be the stuff-staring plain operates with regard to them.

They are called upon to perform, and to perform, a duty which must be classed among the most repulsive, anxious, and difficult, of a bankers' business; namely, that of receiving, paying out, scrip-ting, and balancing, the huge sums of money which often pass over the banks' counter during the working day; the swarms of notes, some tied in heterogeneous bundles, some loose; some whole, some ragged, sticky and dirty, but all rapidly changing value, and therefore needing the most careful handling. The cashiers are expected to possess all the commercial virtues, to dress themselves in a gentlemanly manner, to be men of bright intelligence and superior education. The fulfillment of all these requirements would seem to a moderate man a pretty fair return for a salary varying from, say, four hundred to five hundred or eight hundred milreis per month. But there is more behind. The "Limited" Guy has so well arranged matters that the cashier's character, position, prospects and salary, plus a stiff deposit as guaranty, are made to serve in lieu of an insurance fund to provide against loss to the bank from such practically inevitable accidents as the occasional acceptance of false notes, the robbery of cash from the counter, and in fact any shortage in the day's balance from whatsoever cause arising.

According to the M-don laws of these potent *empireurs*, any debit difference in the day's balance is deducted from the cashier's pay, while any surplus in the same is discreetly retained by the bank; for the *guy* is by no means proud. Any false note received is immediately debited to the clerk in whose cash it is discovered; and no allowance whatever is made for the hurry and rush of business, nor for the impossibility of deliberately scrutinizing each note in the process of counting.

As to robberies from the counter, these—as we know occur often enough to constitute a positive danger. I will quote one instance only, though I know of others; in this the cashier was robbed of, and had to pay to the bank, Rs. 30,000,000, or about four years' salary at the rate he was paid at. But most delicately prudent and considerate of all is the wise provision by which the banks' customers who tender false notes are spared all annoyance in connection therewith. The police are not communicated with. They are simply handed back, with or without polite apologies, to the customer who presented them! Any other course would, it is obvious, be exciting the bias of the customer, tend to militate against the popularity of the bank. Thus a perfectly safe opportunity is offered to the clients of the bank for trying to get rid of their false notes which they may happen, honestly or otherwise, to have in their possession. If the attempt be successful the client is a gainer, and the bank no loser. If not, nothing happens, and the customer leaves the bank without a stain on his character. To be sure the bank cashier has to pay the

paper, though he does not call the tune; but if he like not the conditions of his service, he is not obliged to stay. The bank door is open to him, and the streets are free to all. There are plenty of poor men ready to take his place, and, as the *guy* knows full well, poor men are usually more honest than rich ones.

Now the "guy" may say he is obliged to impose these apparently arbitrary terms, because were the bank to pay the losses arising from the acceptance of false notes, or other such cases, it might conduce to carelessness, or even in rare cases dishonesty, on the part of the bank cashiers; that the cashier is *ex officio* responsible for the correctness of his cash, and to work on any other assumption would be impracticable.

But even a rag doll must admit that no man is infallible. Bank cashiers, being men, are therefore not infallible: that is to say, they may and do occasionally make mistakes. From this I deduce that the position of cashier in a bank is one which exposes its holders to the risk of considerable pecuniary losses, and is consequently highly responsible for, that reason; as well as in view of the duties attaching to it.

If, in addition, the man of old clothes and straw hat further grant that highly responsible position in a bank ought to be well paid ones, he grants me the point I am aiming at.

But the wages paid and the conditions exacted in the case of cashiers by the principal banks of S. Paulo—and probably all Brazil, always honorably excepting the London and Brazilian Bank—are such that I venture to say not one of these poor-run institutions would for very shamefacedly to publish them for the information of the public.

And this is a tolerably bold assertion, considering that the directors of one well known national bank have the "nerve" to declare annual dividends of 25%! However, if these statements be erroneous it will be easy for the Brazilian Bank, the Banco Commercial e Industrial, the British Bank, to say so; and for the others to follow in order of generosity—or justice, for the justice of capitalists in *our* country is regarded as generosity;—and I will take them all back. If I have injured them I will forgive them!

Again, it is not as if these clerks' paltry honoraria were payable in gold. They are payable in "slim plasters," and consequently subject to gradual depreciation. The *milreis*, as all know to well, has lately touched a point equal to approximately one-fifth of its par value; but the "guy" takes little or no notice of this fact in paying his men. He has risen five times its par value—what would he have paid then? Why a circular would have been issued, early in the day, in more or less the following style: "In view of the extraordinary rise in exchange, the following reductions in staff salaries have been determined upon by the Directors; and, as, in goes the knife! Since for the goose" would certainly never be regarded as "sauce for the gander" in such a case.

This being so, why should not the services which the *guy* is supposed to remunerate be also regarded as subject to exchange fluctuation? Why should not these unlucky priests of Mammon preach according to their stipends, like the parson in the old story? Or put it fast or slow according to their wages, like the Scotch painter who, at a shilling a day worked "funeral stroke" to the ditz-like strains of "Auld Lang Syne," and at half-a-crown, slapped it about as merrily, as he carolled:

I have laid a heron in snout,  
Lass if ye love me tell me noo;  
I have brewed a quart of mead,  
And I crave some cake, ilk day, to woo!

Thus, with exchange at par, they would go for their work, a billiard-table, smoking the notes by round like *confetti* in Carnival; while a fivepenny rate would see them sleeping in their chairs, playing Nip or draw poker on the counter, smoking cigars and singing port songs; only turning round to attend with languid indifference to the wants of one or other of the crowds of raging customers waiting to be served, whenever the fancy happened to take them? How would this suit the *guy*?

Now I have not called on my imagination for these facts. I fear no contradiction; and, to any who may object to my remarks, I venture to quote Byron, and say, with all due respect:

This is mere criticism, and you may kiss—  
Exactly as you please, or not—the rod;  
But if you don't, I'll lay it on, by—!

NICOLAUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 28th May, 1898.

—The paper on which letters to Queen Victoria are written (says a London journal) must not be folded. No communication which bears evidence of having been creased will ever fall into Her Majesty's own hands. The proper method is to write on thick glossy white paper and to dispatch the missive in an envelope which fits it. Any folded communication never reaches the Queen for the simple reason that she never looks at it. All such letters are opened by the Mistress of the Robes, and, as a rule, their contents never get beyond her, or, if the letter is of importance, it is returned to the writer with directions how to forward it.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

Notices of marriages, births, and deaths 25.00 each

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 31st, 1898.

—At a meeting held at Livramento on the 22d inst. the Rio Grande federalists organized a local executive committee. It was decided at this meeting to thank Gen. Menna Barreto for restraining the arbitrary, violent and sanguinary tendencies of the caudillos.

The postal receipts in the state of Ceará last year were 61,916\$300, against 61,219\$868 in 1895 and 59,525\$530 in 1895.

A São Paulo telegram of the 23d inst. says that a dynamite bomb had been thrown into the house of Dr. Bulhões de Costa Carvalho, father of Dr. Adriano Carvalho, during the morning, but happily no one was injured by it. The room where it exploded was completely wrecked.

At Santos on the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock a.m. a dynamite bomb was thrown into the room in which Dr. Enlailo de Carvalho was sleeping. Although the furniture of the room, including the bed, was very much damaged by the explosion, Dr. Enlailo was not injured. A servant, said to be a French anarchist, is accused of the crime and has been arrested.

According to the *Gazeta de Petrópolis*, the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro has resolved to suspend the existing geographical survey of that state and dismiss the commission because of its excessive cost. The governor intends to ask legislative permission to contract for a general scientific survey on better terms, and it is said he will also make a similar reform in the immigration service.

According to the *Correio da Manhã*, of Johannesburg, São Paulo, the native Brazilian office holders in the village of Ribeirãozinho are now in a minority. One alderman, the postmaster, the judge, the administrator of the cemetery, the gravedigger, the street inspector (or road-master), the *alcalde* (or "street surveyor") and the municipal school-master are of Italian nationality; and the president of the municipal council, the police subdelegate, and the *deputado* of justice of the justice of the peace are of Portuguese nationality.

#### S. PAULO ATHLETIC CLUB.

The match between the "Secretary's Eleven" and the "Treasurer's Eleven" was played in S. Paulo on May 22nd and resulted as follows:

##### TREASURER'S XI

F. Florde, bowled Webster.....	13
J. Blomley, run out.....	2
E. W. Theobald, bowled Spinks.....	1
W. Jeffery, bowled Mawson.....	5
W. B. Browne, bowled Mawson.....	0
A. Lamont, bowled Mawson.....	0
C. Miller, not out.....	33
L. Hoese, bowled Webster.....	0
H. Kirkman, bowled Webster.....	0
E. Evell, bowled Mawson.....	0
Extras.....	1
Total.....	60

##### SECRETARY'S XI.

E. G. Knight, c. Ryall, b. Florde.....	0
J. S. Webster, c. Jefferys, bowled Florde.....	3
W. Holland, c. Blomley, bowled Florde.....	3
C. Crompton, bowled Blomley.....	3
J. Wyatt, bowled Miller.....	9
J. Mawson, c. Florde, b. Blomley.....	9
F. Spinks, bowled Kirkman.....	7
P. W. Crewe, c. Jefferys, b. Miller.....	3
H. Oelshafen, caught & bowled Miller.....	2
F. Duarte, bowled Miller.....	0
A. Andrade, not out.....	1
Extras.....	5
Total.....	57

#### CRICKET AT SANTOS.

##### NIGGERS VS. WHITES.

This match was played at Santos on May 19th. The result was a win for the Whites by 85 runs. Barber, who is in very good form this season, took 6 wickets for 24 runs. The score was as follows:

##### NIGGERS.

Kealman, L. W. Barber.....	6
Tross, b. Routh.....	6
Broad, b. ".....	17
Miller, b. Barber.....	17
Burgos, c. Stock, b. Barber.....	4
Rule, b. Barber.....	2
Hunter, b. Stock.....	3
Vieira, b. Barber.....	3
Gepp, c. Lloyd, b. Barber.....	8
Thomson, run out.....	2
Wright, b. Routh.....	0
Cox, b. Routh.....	0
Gentle, not out.....	3
Extras.....	3
Total.....	59

##### WHITES.

Fussell, b. Tross.....	20
Stock, b. Burgos.....	6
Routh, b. Kealman.....	17
Cross, retired.....	38
Barber, c. Thomson.....	0
Blackburn, c. Cox.....	12
Lloyd, c. Miller.....	10
Tweedie, b. Miller.....	2
Symons, b. Burgos.....	4
Standin, b. ".....	2
Wilson, b. Kealman.....	8
Senhouse, b. Burgos.....	2
Dickson, c. Rule.....	6
Barton, not out.....	12
Seed, did not bat.....	0
Keel, ".....	0
Extras.....	7
Total.....	144

#### S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

If there be a paper to which I pin my faith in matters of fact as distinguished from fancy, it is the *Republican Review*. I am therefore somewhat bewildered when I see a statement in that statistical periodical to the effect that the British consul in Rio celebrated the Queen's 75th birthday on the 24th inst. Our consul in S. Paulo celebrated her 75th birthday on that date, and people seemed to think he was right in doing so.

A few lines lower down the same paper says the 19th inst. was kept as a holiday in Rio in honor of the Ascension of the Virgin, which, he adds, is a regular institution. What Ascension?—one asks—of what Virgin? Were not the Revolver a person whose seriousness is above suspicion, one might almost imagine him to be pulling off on us an extract from some private statistical *quadrado* of his own. At least there is nothing about any such ascension in the ordinary calendars.

The *Estado de S. Paulo*'s correspondent telegraphs that the Rio legation and consulates hoisted flags on the Queen's birthday in commemoration of the *Victoria de Tandy*. Well, I don't say they didn't; but how did they manage to avoid confusion as to which Victoria their flags were hoisted in honor of?

The same lightning correspondent says that on the 21st inst. the *ministro do exterior* (foreign minister) ordered the Brazilian minister in London to offer pecuniary aid to Queen Victoria (1) on the death of Mr. Gladstone. This, if true, was kindly meant, no doubt; but it is to be hoped that the Brazilian minister in London used his own discretion as to availing himself of the permission in question.

S. Paulo, 29th May, 1898.

N. D.

#### RAILROAD NOTES.

—Some one is trying to obtain the judicial liquidation of the Oeste de Minas railway on account of an unpaid debt of a little over 32,000\$. Why doesn't the company pay the debt?

—The *Jornal do Commercio*, of Juiz de Fora, says that the government of Minas Geraes is endeavoring to arrive at an agreement with Visconde de Guahy in regard to the Estação de Ferro Espírito Santo and Minas.

—At the Srocach station on the Sorocabana railway, one of the conductors, who is suspected of having been engaged for a whole year in robbing the safe, was, it is stated, caught in the act some days ago and shot by the station-master. Influential persons, it is added, are endeavoring to prevent the divulgence of the facts and the police delegate is reported to have tendered his resignation. The total amount of the robberies committed is said to be 155,000\$.

#### SHIPPING NOTES.

—The s.s. *Mecar* has been lost off Rangoon. 50 people were drowned in the disaster which was caused by a gale on the 26th.

—According to the *Notícia* a telegram has been received stating that the *Mariela* and the *Buffalo* (ex-*Nicherry*, ex-*Cid*) were sighted off Pará on the 23d inst.

—A telegram from Kiel, Germany, announces the launch there of the Brazilian torpedo cruiser *Tamayo* on the 26th inst. The ceremony of christening was performed by the wife of Dr. Cyro de Azevedo, the Brazilian minister in Berlin.

—The director-general of public health has verified that a large quantity of spoiled wheat exists on the British ship *Anglo-America*, arrived here from Montevideo a few days ago, and has given orders that it shall be destroyed. He has also advised the ship that the said wheat can not be landed.

—The passengers of the Pacific steamer *Oratia* were landed at Flores Island on Sunday last, owing to some sickness having occurred on board during the voyage; they will be given free pratique next Sunday, but as no steamer will leave Montevideo that day, the passengers cannot arrive here till Tuesday morning, when they will land at the South Basin.—*Times*, Buenos Aires, May 18.

—The U. S. steamer *Pennsylvania*, of the Empire line, put into this port yesterday in distress. She is of 267 tons, and left Philadelphia on April 9 bound for San Francisco. On April 12 and 13 and again on May 7 she encountered violent storms, the latter of which partially disabled her, so she has had to put in for repairs and coal. We believe there are some passengers for Montevideo on board.—*Montevideo Times*, May 18.

—For the benefit of the captains in port, and others, we reproduce the following notice to mariners from *The Chilean Times* of May 7:—

##### NEW ROCK IN TALCAHUANO GULF.

Captain Sorensen, of the steamer *Cachapoal*, reports that in doubling Quebra-olas rock, at a distance of from 1.5 to 2 cables, to take Quiriquina channel, his vessel drawing 6.5 metres, he touched bottom almost to the north of the before-mentioned rock, a little before low water. The existence of this new danger has been ascertained by the dock authorities at Talcahuano, its position being a little under 2 cables to the N. 11° W. from Quebra-olas rock. It is advisable therefore to give the extremity

of the ridge starting from Tumbes peninsula towards the NW, a wider offing than is customary, or approximately half a mile. English charts: 1219, 1286.

##### DISAPPEARANCE OF A BOAT.

The boat on the *Topaze* rock, Chacao strait, has disappeared. English charts: 1313, 1289; Chilean: 59.

##### NEW LIGHT.

The old light on Tortuga Point, Copalimbo bay, has been replaced by a new white light of the sixth order with 15 seconds flashes at intervals of five, and is visible at 10 miles. The new light has been erected at 130 metres to the N. 34° E. of the old one, on the rocks close to the shore and consists of a cylindrical iron tower of a brown colour. The illuminating apparatus stands 6.1 metres above the ground and 27.1 above high water and it lights an arc of 215° comprised between the S. 42° E. and the S. 75° W. The old lighthouse and annexed building will be preserved in their present colour and aspect, with the exception of the lantern and cupola, which have been replaced by an iron roof pointed red. English charts: 574, 1287.

#### BUENOS AIRES PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The Sanitary Board has suspended the medical visit in the outer roads, and in future all vessels arriving can at once enter any port. The following is the resolution:—

1. All vessels arriving from clean ports will be visited in the Darsena or docks by the doctors of the sanitary department of the port, in the form laid down in the maritime health regulations.

2. Vessels which proceed from, or have called at, Brazilian ports, will receive the visit of the health board doctors in the docks or Darsena in the months of May to September.

3. If the vessel does not bring any passengers suffering from exotic sickness, the first and second class passengers will be allowed to land at once. Third class passengers will be allowed to land after being inspected. If the vessel carries a sanitary inspector, he will be allowed to land the moment he has handed his report to the port doctor. The expenses of carrying the inspector are for account of the shipping company.

4. If the vessel arrives with persons suffering from exotic sickness, they will be disinfected and isolated. First and second class passengers who can give their addresses, will be allowed to land once; their clothes have been sent to Martín García.

5. Cargo vessels, without passengers, will anchor at once wherever the port prefect may direct them, and in that definite place will receive the visit.

6. Vessels with passengers and immigrants, entering by the south channel, will be provisionally on the west side of the north entrance of the south dock to receive the health visit, the port prefect, the customs-house and the immigration department inspector, after which they can proceed direct to their berth.

7. Vessels entering by the north channel will lie up at the west side of the north entrance of Dock No. 4, where they will receive the visits until the warehouses in this dock are open to service.

8. Captains of vessels arriving for orders will receive the permit from the port prefect for the sole object of obtaining orders from their agents, the definite visit to the vessel being made in the port of destination.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

—The *Pais* says that the *South American Journal* is an important newspaper of Buenos Aires.

—On the 25th inst. the Argentine Republic celebrated the anniversary of its independence with a revolution in the province of Rioja.

—The *Tribuna* says that on last Tuesday night burglars entered the department of industry and carried off two clocks and a bell.

—The Liga Patriótica Española in this city expects to send this week to the Spanish government the sum of 40,000\$ contributed to assist in paying war expenses.

—On last Wednesday an ensign reported to the commander of the police brigade on two policemen for flogging by order of an inspector two minors that had been arrested.

—It is stated that Minister Kraus has asked to be placed on the retired list, and that the Emperor of Germany will appoint the Count of Arco Valley as his successor here.

—The weather has been exceptionally cool and pleasant during the past week. If Rio could have such a temperature the year round, the climate would be simply perfect.

—We are in receipt of a letter from sup-cotton, which we would be very glad to use, but our correspondent neglected to send us his name. Will he kindly do so by return mail?

—The minister of justice has requested the minister of marine to issue orders for receiving at Villegaignon arrested officers of the police brigade, since there is not room for more at Santa Cruz.

—Dr. Prudente de Moraes Filho, who is his father's private secretary, draws a salary of 60\$ a month. *The Debate* says that this is a very moderate salary, since the President is authorized to pay 90\$.

—Among the arrivals here yesterday on the R. M. S. *Flaghdena* was that of Mr. W. J. Cunnammack, of the London and Brazilian Bank, who has been absent from Rio for a considerable length of time.

—A German named Frederick Schmidt, aged 42 years, was found gravely wounded in the Fonte da Saúde grounds on the 23d inst., and was sent to the Misericórdia by the police delegate of that district, but died on the road.

—The protocol specifying certain modifications to the extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States was signed by the minister of foreign affairs, Gen. Dionísio Cerqueira, and Minister Bryan on Saturday last.

—The chief of police has addressed a circular to his subordinates, calling their attention to the large number of robberies that have been recently committed in this city and inciting them to adopt more vigorous measures for the repression of crime.

—The heavy rains followed by cool weather, which we have had the good fortune to experience during the last ten days, have made us feel that winter has at last come, and that yellow fever must go. The temperature is now delightful—just what the majority would like the year round.

—From the description of the present situation in the new evening journal *A Tribuna* it appears that the editor Labors under the impression that Marshal Floriano Peixoto still rules the country. The greater part of the description applies more appropriately to his administration than to that of President Prudente de Moraes.

—On Saturday morning it was discovered that the chapel in Largo de Catumbi had been broken into and robbed. An inquiry developed the fact that the policemen on duty at that point were seen drinking with some suspicious-looking characters the evening before and were afterwards seen drunk and asleep in a low drinking place.

—Among the arrivals from Europe yesterday we note that of Mr. Arthur S. Raikes, 1st secretary of the British legation at this capital, who has been home on leave. Mr. Raikes will assume charge of the legation here, which has been under the direction of Mr. Beaumont, 2nd secretary, since the departure of Minister Phillips.

—"It is impossible," says the *Tribuna*, "that the life of the republic should be nothing more than the annual gratification of the hatreds of the factions that seize the reins of government." Well, it really has been a little more than that. The factions, if they have persecuted their enemies, have also, it must be confessed, rewarded their friends.

—The continued reconstruction of edifices in the city, replacing antiquated structures of one and two floors with others of greater height and better appearance, would seem to indicate that the proprietors are finding business easier, if not more profitable, than the most of us. In a brief time the supply will surely exceed the demand, and then we may expect a fall in rents.

—The delay in the service of civil registry in this city has lately called out a recommendation that the offices for this purpose shall remain open until 6 p. m. The practice of opening at 10 a. m. (which usually means 11) and closing at 3 p. m. has frequently caused serious inconvenience in burials, where it is sometimes most perilous to keep the body during the long interval between these brief official sessions.

—The opposition journals are engaged in denouncing the arbitrary measures that from time to time have been adopted by the government, and the government journals reply by showing that similar crimes committed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto were defended by members of the present opposition. This is right, but what is much more important is that the crimes shall not be repeated by the government of Campos Sales.

—The *Tribuna* seems to think that Salvador de Mendonça's removal from Washington to Lisbon was a punishment for having bought the *Cid*. Well, we are unable to see anything wrong in that; but we really think it would be unjust to send him back to Washington on the pretext of having sold it. In handling Salvador we have always admired moderation and we should not make the slightest protest if the government decided to give him a rest.

—In connection with the celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday there was a large gathering at the British Consulate-General, and the British shipping in port was appropriately bedecked. There was great enthusiasm among Englishmen and a general manifestation of respect from all nationalities, which seems to grow stronger with each year added to the good Queen's long and useful life. Mr. Wagstaff, begs to tender his thanks to all who called on him on that day.

—Complaints are becoming very bitter of the annoyances suffered from the street beggars, who are exhibiting their repulsive deformities and sores in the most frequented streets and at the tramway stations. It is becoming a veritable plague, to say nothing of the serious consequences which such exhibitions have upon sensitive ladies. It is worse than indifference to permit such persons to exhibit themselves in public places. For instance, there is a little girl at the Largo da Cartoca who forces herself in among hurrying tramway passengers to beg for nickels. She is not only dirty, ragged and importunate, but she is covered with syphilitic sores, which it would be dangerous to touch by any chance. Such unfortunates are most dangerous, and should be at once sent to some hospital for treatment.



[illegible]







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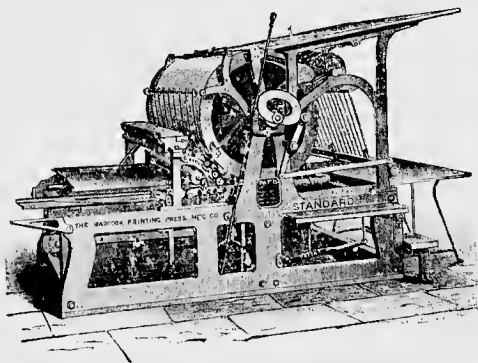
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## THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 25th year, having originally been published as *The South American Mail* and *The British and American Mail*. It assumed its present title at the beginning of April, 1873, when it was published three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has been changed to a weekly publication, and from four pages it has been increased to twelve.

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